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NEEDHAM, Joseph

UNITED KINGDOM

Dr. Joseph Needham, Professor of Biochemistry at Cambridge University, has been described as one of England's leading scientists whose work on the chemistry of embryonic development is standard. Since the publication of the Report of the "International Scientific Commission" to which he signed his name, and his insistence that the communist charges of the use of germ warfare by the United States Air Force during the Korean conflict are true, his prestige as a scientist has declined considerably. Dr. Needham first became absorbed in China and the Chinese when he served as head of the British Scientific Mission to China from 1942 to 1946 in Chungking. His knowledge of written Chinese is reported to be extremely good, and he is currently working on a history of science and civilization in China. Since World War II, Needham, who has been associated with a number of communist-sponsored causes has shown himself in his writings to be an uncritical admirer of the communist regime in China. He is President of the British-China Friendship Association and is also a member of the London Peace Council.

In 1952 he was appointed a member of the so-called International Scientific Commission which had been formed on the initiative of the communist-sponsored World Peace Council, to investigate communist charges of germ warfare against the United States. He and several other Western scientists (with pro-Communist leanings) went to China in July 1952. Needham returned to the United Kingdom in September 1952 with the "findings" of the Commission, a long document allegedly showing proof that units of the United States armed forces had been using bacteriological weapons. Needham admitted to the press that none of the commission's members ever saw anything - test tube or receptacle - being dropped by an American plane, that the evidence was based on hearsay, and that the commission operated unscientifically. Nevertheless, he continued to maintain, both in public speeches and in letters to the press, that the UN had used germ warfare. (In his letters to the press, Needham signed himself as Vice President, Eastern Regional Council, United Nations Association. The United Nations Association in Britain subsequently disclaimed responsibility for his behaviour.) One of Needham's allegations was that during World War II, while he was in China, he had sent reports to the British Government regarding alleged Japanese use of germ warfare against the Chinese, and that now the Americans had taken over Japanese methods and repeated Japanese crimes. The Joint Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs denied in Parliament that the Government had ever received such reports from Needham during the war.

During November and December 1953 Needham and Sir George P. Thompson, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge and a distinguished scientist, exchanged a number of letters published in The New Statesman and Nation. Needham stated that the repudiation of "confessions" by American Army Air Force personnel had in no way shaken his belief that the United States had conducted germ warfare during the Korean conflict. Thompson refuted Needham's

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claim that the "confessions" of the airmen were merely corroboratory evidence and pointed out that the "confessions" filled a vital gap in the communists' "evidence" in that no other proof existed that American planes were the source of disease-carrying insects found in North Korea and northeast China. On December 12 Needham wrote that "regardless of communist germ propaganda, the fact remains that preparations for bacteriological warfare are being intensified in the United States....and the refusal of the American Government to sign the Geneva Convention causes civilized scientists curious disquiet."

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Needham's political beliefs, quoted him as making the following statement in 1936 on the death of the Russian scientist, Pavlov: "Pavlov and Lenin will be remembered as Russia's gifts to the 20th century. Giant figures, one of knowledge and the other of comradeship. They point the way to the new world, the coming of which nothing shall, in the end, prevent." In 1937, addressing the conference of Modern Churchmen at Cambridge, Needham declared that the aims of Communism were in the spirit of Christianity. Arthur Koestler in The Yogi and the Commissar in discussing some of Needham's essays in Time, the Refreshing River comments as follows: "We are in the presence of a striking example of what ravages the infatuation with Marxian dialectics may cause in an otherwise clear brain."

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Personal data: Born 1900; son of Dr. Joseph Needham of Harley Street; married, 1924, Dorothy Mary Moyle, a research worker for the Medical Research Council Biochemical Laboratory at Cambridge since 1946.

Education: Oundle School; Benn Levy Student in Biochemistry, 1922-1924, Cambridge. M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D. (Cantab.).

Languages: Chinese.

Honors: Fellow of the Royal Society.

Associations: Foreign Member, National Academy of China (Academia Sinica), National Peiping Academy, Chinese Chemical Society; corresponding member, Société Philomathique de Paris; Hon. Member Yale Chapter of Sigma Xi. Director of Collet's Holdings Ltd. which runs the Russian Bookshop, etc.

Publications: Science, Religion and Reality (edited), 1925; Man a Machine, 1927; The Skeptical Biologist, ten essays, 1929; Chemical Embryology (3 vols.), 1931; The Great Amphibian, four lectures on the position of religion in a world dominated by science, 1932; A History of Embryology, 1935; Order and Life, 1935; Christianity and the Social Revolution (edited), 1935; Adventures before Birth (translated), 1936; Perspectives in Biochemistry (Hopkins Presentation Volume, edited), 1937; Background to Modern Science (edited), 1938; Biochemistry and Morphogenesis, 1942; The Teacher of Nations, addresses and Essays in commemoration of the visit

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to England in 1941 of the great Czech educationalist, John Amos Comenius, (edited), 1942; Science in the Soviet Union, by seven British scientists (edited), 1942; Time, the Refreshing River, essays and addresses, 1943; History is on Our Side, a contribution to political religion and scientific faith, 1945; Chinese Science, 1946; Science Outpost (Papers of the Sino-British Science Co-operation Office), 1948; Hopkins and Biochemistry (edited), 1949; Chart to illustrate the History of Physiology and Biochemistry, 1926; original papers in biological and philosophical journals.

Career:

1914-1918 Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Navy.  
1924-date Fellow, Gonville and Cains College, Cambridge.  
1928-1933 University demonstrator in Biochemistry.  
1929 Visiting Professor of Biochemistry, Stanford University, California.  
1933-date Sir William Dunn Reader in Biochemistry, Cambridge.  
1935 Terry and Carmalt Lecturer, Yale University;  
Goldwyn-Smith Lecturer, Cornell University;  
Mead-Swing Lecturer, Oberlin College.  
1935-1936 Oliver Sharpey Lecturer, Royal College of Physicians, London.  
1936-1937 Herbert Spenser Lecturer, Oxford University.  
1937 Lecturer for Polskie Towarzystwo Biologiczne in the Universities of Warsaw, Lwow, Krakow and Wilno.  
1940 Comte Memorial Lecturer, London; Schiff Lecturer, Cornell University.  
1942-1946 Head of British Scientific Mission to China;  
Counselor, British Embassy, Chungking;  
Adviser to Chinese National Resources Commission, Chinese Army Medical Administration and the Chinese Air Force Research Bureau.  
1945 Visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government to attend the celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the Moscow Academy of Sciences.  
1946 Observer at the foundation meeting of the World Federation of Scientists, London.  
1946-1948 Head, Natural Sciences Division, UNESCO, Paris, replaced by Pierre Anger in April.  
1947 Conway Memorial Lecturer, London.  
1948 Attended World Congress of Intellectuals, Breslau, August;  
Alternate delegate, UNESCO General Conference, third session, Beirut, November;  
Boyle Lecturer, Oxford.  
1949 Welcomed the Congress for Peace, Trade and Friendship with the USSR in London.  
1950 Hitchcock Professor, University of California;  
Noguchi Lecturer, Johns Hopkins University;  
Hobhouse Lecturer, University of London;

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- 1951 Protested the failure of the British Assn. of Scientific Workers to re-elect Prof. J.D. Bernal;  
Welcomed the Chinese delegation sponsored by the British-Chinese Friendship Association on their arrival in England; the London Embassy reported that he was "cautious in the extreme" in his comments on the Far Eastern situation; he expressed the fear that the UN was becoming an anti-communist league and that the East was being driven apart from the West - a situation which he thought might be remedied by the seating of Communist China on the Security Council; he also entertained the delegation when they visited Cambridge;  
In July he signed a letter to the Times deploring the dumping of 500 tons of bombs on industrial targets in North Korea.  
Visiting Professor, University of Lyon;  
One of the organizers of the Authors' World Peace Appeal;  
Member of a team organized by the National Council for Civil Liberties to look into the incidents alleged to have taken place between British delegates to the Berlin Yough Congress and US troops in Austria;  
Corresponding member of the International Commission for a Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind.
- 1952 Addressed a meeting of the London Peace Council along with Sir John Pratt and Dr. James Endicott on "The Way to Peace in the Far East".  
Worked with the Science for Peace movement;  
Re-elected President of the British-China Friendship Association;  
May 8; at a meeting of the Authors' World Peace Appeal he referred to the "very strong" circumstantial evidence of the use of bacteriological weapons by the US (Daily Worker).

Sources:

Unclassified items taken from the following classified despatches:

- D-397, Hong Kong, August 21, 1953 (Confidential)
- D-1558, London, October 3, 1950 (Confidential)
- D-1987, December 2, 1953 (Restricted)

Items taken from the following unclassified despatches:

- D-2173, London, December 9, 1952
- D-2170, London, December 7, 1953
- D-2713, London, December 9, 1953
- D-1913, London, November 25, 1953

The Yogi and the Commissar, Arthur Koestler

Who's Who, 1953 (British)

Daily Worker (London)

June 2, 1949

October 1950

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Daily Worker (London) Continued

November 20, 1951

August 7, 1951

January 10, 1952

May 8, 1952

April 1, 1953

The Times (London)

September 6, 1952

September 16, 1952

October 7, 1952

Daily Telegraph (London)

September 7, 1952

September 23, 1952

New York Times

December 18, 1951

September 15, 1952

Time, May 25, 1953

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MALTERRE, Jean

FRANCE

Jean Malterre, 55, is a specialist in agriculture, Director of the Laboratory of Animal Physiology, National College of Agriculture at Grignon. He was formerly a livestock expert in UNRRA, working chiefly in Ethiopia and also in Rome. He is, or has been, a corresponding member of the Italian and Spanish Societies of Animal Husbandry.

Malterre is a graduate of the National School of Agriculture at Grignon which he entered in 1916. Trained as a geneticist, he later worked mainly in the field of animal breeding. He is not known to have had any special training in microbiology.

There is no evidence that Malterre is an actual Communist Party member. He is, however, a member of the CGT (Communist-dominated trade union federation) Teachers' Union. In November 1952 he was selected by the Peasants' Peace Congress held near Paris (to create an agricultural counterpart of the peace movement) to be a delegate to the Peace Congress in Vienna the following month.

Sources:

Supplement to New Times #39, September 24, 1952.  
T-1761, Paris, September 19, 1952 (Note: Factual career data plus fact that he is a member of CGT Teachers' Union derived from this telegram which was classified CONFIDENTIAL)

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ANDREEN, Andrea

SWEDEN

The Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet on August 14, 1952, carried an article under a Moscow dateline which stated that among the six members of an "International scientific committee" investigating the facts of the "American bacteriological warfare in Korea" was Dr. Andrea Andreen of Stockholm.

Ellenor Andrea Andreen was born in Orby, Sweden, July 11, 1888. She is a practicing medical doctor and is chief physician at the Stockholm Hospital Central Clinical Laboratory (appointed 1945). She was the first wife (1909-1915) of the well-known Swedish biochemist, The Svedberg.

While Mrs. Andreen has been the author of several scientific publications, they have been largely her collected lectures on sexual hygiene and clinical publications in medical chemistry with special reference to blood sugar determinations. She is, therefore, not a professional bacteriologist.

What Mrs. Andreen lacks in professional qualifications for the type of investigation the "committee" proposed to make, she more than makes up in political zeal. Though not an open member of the Communist Party, she is certainly an ardent (and Sweden's foremost woman) fellow-traveler. She has attended most of the front organization "peace congresses" held in Europe since the last war and her name usually appears on any Party line petition or circular. She is very often an initiator and member of the various committees and congresses for which the Party line may call at any moment. Far from being the peaceful, "do-good" type, Mrs. Andreen is a militant fighter for any front activity. Her travels during the post-war years have taken her frequently to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. She is officially a member of the Swedish Social Democratic Party ("unless that party has excluded me").

She is President of the "Swedish Women's Leftist Association", the Swedish section of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF). This organization is the most important of the more specialized front organizations in Sweden and is, to all intents and purposes, the women's organization of the Swedish Communist Party.

Among her activities are the following:

- Feb. 1947 Attended first session of Council of the WIDF in Paris.
- 1948 Attended the "Women's Peace Congress" in Budapest.
- 1949 Was the Communist Party's chief figure-head for organizing Swedish participation in the Paris Peace Congress.
- Mar. 1950 Was one of the principal organizers of the notorious Stockholm Congress of the Partisans of Peace (Stockholm Appeal)
- April '50 Attended the WIDF Executive Meeting in Helsinki.

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- June 1951 Attended the meeting of the Executive Council of the WIDF in Sofia, Bulgaria, when the report of WIDF's "Korea Commission" was studied. On her return to Sweden, Mrs. Andreen said, "The report is a terrible and a documented indictment".
- Apr. 1952 Was a member of the International Sponsoring Committee for participation in the International Conference in Defense of Children, Vienna.
- Jul. 1952 (According to a Moscow report) was a member of an "international scientific committee" investigating the facts of the "American bacteriological warfare in Korea".
- Sep. 1952 Returned to Sweden from China where she had spent two months "studying hygiene and public health".
- Oct. 1952 Appointed Chairman of the newly founded Swedish-Chinese Friendship Society, Stockholm.
- May 1953 Was a member of the Planning Committee for the World Peace Congress to be held in Budapest in June 1953; the Planning Committee met in Stockholm May 5-8, 1953; Attended an international congress of doctors (World Medical Congress), Vienna, May 1953.
- June 1953 Attended World Peace Council, Budapest, and was elected a member of the Council; Attended the WIDF Congress in Copenhagen, and was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Federation.
- Nov. 1953 Attended 5th meeting of the World Peace Council, Vienna, November 23-28.
- Dec. 1953 Was awarded the Stalin Peace Prize.

Sources:

Vem Är Det?, 1953 (Swedish Who's Who)  
 Stockholms Adresskalender, 1952 (includes lists of main officials of Swedish societies).  
 Svenska Dagbladet (main press organ of Swedish Conservative Party, published in Stockholm) August 14, 1952.  
 Pravda, Moscow, March 21, 1950.  
 L'Humanité, Paris, April 15, 1950.  
 Ng Dag (main press organ of Swedish Communist Party, published in Stockholm),  
     June 29, 1951  
     September 6, 1952  
     October 3, 1952  
     May 30, 1953  
     December 21, 1953  
     December 22, 1953  
 Shanghai News, September 15, 1952.

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Land og Folk (main press organ of Danish Communist Party, published in Copenhagen).

June 16, 1953

June 21, 1953

Report from U.S. Committee for Participation in the International Conference in Defense of Children, New York, March 10, 1952.

Despatch #1076, Stockholm Embassy, May 8, 1953.

Despatch #604, Copenhagen Embassy, December 2, 1953.

RESTRICTED sources from which certain unclassified material was obtained.

Telegram #421, Stockholm Embassy, April 15, 1949.

Despatch #221, Stockholm Embassy, March 6, 1950.

Despatch #294, Stockholm Embassy, September 15, 1950.

Telegram #338, Stockholm Embassy, September 17, 1952.

Telegram #372, Stockholm Embassy, September 25, 1952.

Despatch 240, Stockholm Embassy, August 26, 1953

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OLIVO, Oliviero Mario (Prof.)

ITALY

Olivo has a very high professional reputation as a specialist in anatomy and histology. Born on May 24, 1896 in Trieste, he studied in Italy, Germany and in the United States as a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation. He has held several teaching posts at Italian universities, the most recent being that of Professor of Normal Human Anatomy at the University of Bologna. He belongs to numerous professional societies including Lincei Academy. In June 1949 he was one of four Italian scientists to whom President Einaudi distributed prizes of one million lire for outstanding contributions to their specialized fields.

In April 1948 Olivo took part as a speaker in the Congress of Italian Culture, called by the Alliance for the Defense of Culture, a pre-electoral organization sponsored by the leftist Democratic Popular Front. During the Fascist regime he abstained from political activity and there are conflicting reports concerning whether he ever joined the Fascist Party.

Olivo was refused a visa in February 1950 to attend the Peace Partisans Congress scheduled to be held in the United States. In November 1950 he was an adherent to the Congress of Information regarding Recent Scientific Studies in the Soviet Union at Florence. In January 1951 he participated in the program in Emilia for celebration of the 30th of Soviet Friendship. He was a candidate on the "Independent" (leftist but not Communist) list for the Bologna Municipal Council in the elections of May 1951.

Sources:

Omnibus (weekly), May 27, 1951.

L'Espresso, Rome, September 25, 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

Il Progresso d'Italia, April 13, 1951

Rinascita (Communist monthly), November-December 1950.

Avanti, April 2, 1948.

L'Italia E Gli Italiani Di Oggi, 1947.

Chi E? 1948

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